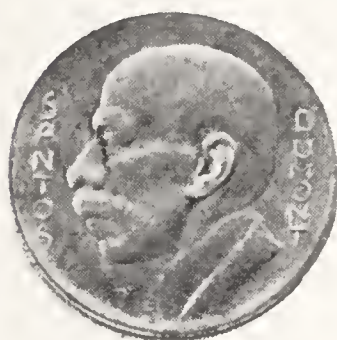


# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 2

May 1937



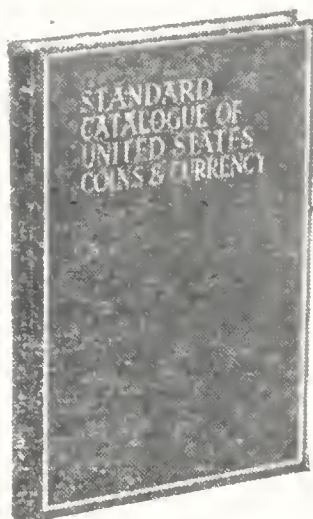
NEW BRAZILIAN COINS

SEE PAGE 33

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 4, No. 2

New York, May, 1937

Whole No. 38

## Roman Architecture; as Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

By R. W. JOHNSON

PART TWO

### Class I:—Existing Structures

(Continued)

#### Roman Architecture; As Depicted on Trajan's Column

THIS shaft was raised by "The Senate and the Roman People" in 113 A.D. to commemorate the emperor's triumphant conclusion of the Dacian wars, and is located in the forum built by him in Rome.

It is constructed entirely of Parian marble, rises to a height of 100 feet, and has a diameter of 12 feet.

The main feature of the column is the band of bas-relief work which encircles it in 23 spiral turns, much in the manner of the thread on a screw. Here are depicted the salient points of the two Dacian campaigns; battles, marches, encampments, the passage of rivers, sacrifices, and the final victory over the enemy, all presented in the greatest detail. The art displayed is of a very high order and adds much to our knowledge of this period of Roman history. Some authorities claim that the subjects were originally painted in their natural colors; if so, the effect must have been very striking indeed.

Although at first intended as a "vic-

tory" memorial, the plans were altered to include a sepulchral chamber in the base of the column, and it became a funeral stele for the emperor, probably in deference to his wishes. The ashes of Trajan and Plotina, who were cremated according to universal Roman custom, were deposited in golden urns in this sanctuary. These vases have unfortunately long since been stolen.

The shaft has a hollow interior which contains a spiral stairway leading to the summit. A platform, once surrounded by a bronze balustrade and topped by a large gilt bronze statue of Trajan, completed the monument. This effigy has been replaced, at Papal behest, by a figure of St. Peter.

Our illustration (fig. 1), a sestertius of Trajan, presents his portrait on the obverse and the column, surmounted by his statue, on the reverse.

#### The Temple of the Antonines

Variously designated, "The temple of Faustina"; "The temple of Antoninus and Faustina"; and "The Temple of the Antonines"; this structure still occupies a commanding position in the "Forum



Romanum". Like the Pantheon, it owes its preservation to the circumstance of having been converted into a church in the early days of Christianity.

Religious beliefs of pagan Rome dictated the granting of deification honors to deceased emperors and empresses of high character. Antoninus Pius, himself possessed of a lofty nature, consecrated this temple to his wife Faustina in 141 A.D. despite her reputation for profligacy. After his death, in 161 A.D., the emperor's name was prefaced to her's in a second dedication—"DIVO ANTONINO ET DIVAE FAVSTINAE EX S C".

A portico, placed on a high stylobate, and composed of Corinthian columns grouped in an architectural arrangement known as "hexastyle, prostyle" (6 columns in front and 2 at each side), provides an ornamental entrance to the temple. This leads to the "cella",

or main body of the building, which contained the shrine where once stood a statue of the "deified Faustina". The edifice was originally faced with marble and is still encircled by a beautifully sculptured frieze, largely preserved. A flight of steps, with the remains of a sacrificial altar in the center, gives access to the structure.

Figure 2, a posthumous sestertius of Faustina, shows a portrait head of the empress and a frontal view of her temple.

### The Arch of Septimius Severus

The return of a conquering emperor from campaigns in distant lands was always the cause for great rejoicing at Rome. It signified not only the expansion and preservation of the vast imperial domain with the additional wealth and prestige accruing to the entire commonwealth; but also the pageantry of



the triumphal procession—and everybody loves a parade! Strange peoples and beasts of the subjugated nation—possibly the king and queen bound with golden fetters; piles of weapons, rich clothing and other booty; the tramp of the legions; and finally, the emperor himself in his magnificent quadriga (four horse chariot), created a deep impression on the populace and was remembered for many a day.

Triumphs were further commemorated by the construction of memorial arches to the victorious emperor portraying scenes from the actual procession, as the arch of Titus, on which is engraved a life-like representation of the spoils of Jerusalem, showing the 7 branched candlestick—our only source of information on the appearance of this famous Jewish religious relic.

Septimius Severus, who brought his Arabian campaign to a successful termination in 203 A.D., was also honored by the erection of one of these arches which exists to this day as a major feature of the Forum Romanum, near the "rostrum". The titles of his sons, Caracalla and Geta, were included in the original dedicatory inscription. Unfortunately, a bitter feud existed between these brothers resulting in the murder of Geta by the blood-thirsty Caracalla and the erasure of his name from the monument—a procedure generally reserved for a publicly hated and despised tyrant.

The arch, built of Pentelic marble, is pierced by three passageways; the central one, having a height of 36 feet and a width of 21 feet, furnishes a scale for gauging the size of this memorial. Severus's Eastern campaigns and triumphal procession, in bas-relief, adorn the two facades—which are further ornamented by four fluted Corinthian columns. The attic, containing the inscription, supported a triumphal quadriga with a figure of the emperor at the reigns, escorted by Caracalla and Geta, in the center and four equestrian statues at the ends. No trace of these bronzes are to be found at the present time.



From a Photograph by the Author, 1932.  
**Column of Marcus Aurelius.**

A portrait head of the emperor with his characteristic pointed beard and the facade of his arch, showing its main architectural features, are illustrated in fig. 3. The legend, "COS III", fixes the date of the triumph and of the erection of this testimonial to his prowess.

### **The Column of Marcus Aurelius**

There were two commemorative columns reared at Rome in honor of Antoninus Pius after his death—a monolithic shaft of red granite 48 feet high (now shattered) and the much larger "cochlid" column copied after that of Trajan and generally ascribed to Marcus Aurelius.

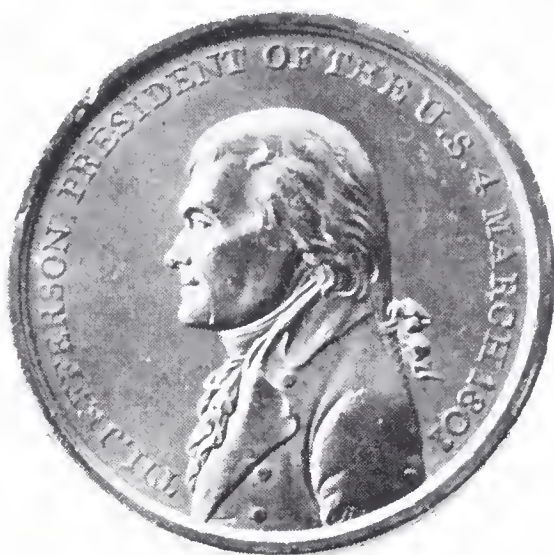
Numismatic scholars are at variance regarding the definite assignment of the column illustrated on the reverse of the posthumous sestertius of the "divine Antoninus" (fig. 4), to one or the other

Continued on page 40





1



5



6



9





## Medals of the Presidents

"AN arrangement of medals and Tokens Struck in Honor of the Presidents of the United States and of the Presidential Candidates from the Administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln Inclusive." Such was the ambitious title of a little pamphlet published in 1862 by Alfred H. Satterlee, a New York collector, who died in 1864. It is improbable that many of our present day collectors have ever seen this little publication familiar to the collectors of sixty or seventy years ago when the collecting of "Political Medals" was at its height. Unfortunately the facilities of the Civil War period did not allow the illustrating of the medals and it has occurred to me that it would be of interest to reproduce them in the Journal during the coming year. The Indian Peace medals have been omitted as Mr. Belden's book has covered that subject quite thoroughly. Where possible the original Satterlee number has been given to the medals and his original remarks appended. Collecting of these medals reached its height during the Civil War and up to the 1876 centennial and many new types of medals were struck during that period to satisfy the desires of collectors. This is especially true of the medals of Jackson and Harrison, both still popular national figures at that time. As Mr. Satterlee also had access to the collection of Robert Hewitt, Jr., one of the most prominent medal collectors of the period, it is fair to presume that his list comprises all the medals struck before 1862 probably slightly before that time since his introduction makes no mention of the war. The list therefore assumes considerable importance in determining the contemporary medals not the least interesting series being those struck for Lincoln's first campaign.

### JOHN ADAMS

#### President—1797-1801

- 1 Indian peace medal. Silver, bronze or tin. Size 32.
- 2 and 3 Obverse—Bust of Adams to r. within wreath of roses.  
Reverse—View of the residence of John Adams. Size 22. Copper or white metal.  
This is one of a series of medals published by Geo. H. Lovett of New York beginning with Adams and ending with Buchanan.

### THOMAS JEFFERSON

#### President—1801-1809

- 4 Indian peace medals. Silver or bronze. Sizes 64, 46, 32.
- 5 Obverse — THOS. JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. 4 MARCH, 1801. Bust of Jefferson. Reverse—Liberty, supported by a rock inscribed CONSTITUTION, holds spear and scroll inscribed DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, eagle above. TO COMMEMORATE JULY 4, 1776. Size 28. Silver, bronze or tin.
- 6 and 7 Obverse — Bust of Jefferson within wreath.  
Reverse—View of Monticello. Size 22. Copper or white metal. Lovett series.

### JAMES MADISON

#### President—1809-1817

- 8 Indian peace medals. Sizes 48, 38, 32.
- 9 Obverse — JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. FROM 1809 to 1817. Bust of Madison to r.





10



13



17



16



18A





Reverse — INDUSTRY BRINGS  
PLENTY. Within wreath—PRO-  
TECTION AGAINST INVASION  
IS DUE FROM EVERY SOCIETY  
TO THE PARTS COMPOSING IT,  
MADISON. Eagle with scroll.  
White metal. Size 40.

10 and 11 Obverse—Bust of Madison  
within wreath.  
Reverse—View of residence. Size  
22. Copper or white metal. Lovett  
series.

JAMES MONROE

President—1817-1825

12 Indian peace medals. Sizes 48, 38,  
32.  
13 Obverse—Bust of Monroe within  
wreath.  
Reverse—View of residence. Size  
22. Copper and white metal.  
Lovett series.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

President—1825-1829

15 Indian peace medals. Sizes 48, 38,  
32.  
16 Obverse—Heraldic eagle surround-  
ed by circle of 24 stars.  
Reverse — JOHN QUINCY  
ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
1828. Size 26. White metal.  
17 and 18 Obverse—Bust of Adams in  
wreath.  
Reverse — View of residence,  
Quincy. Size 22. Copper and  
white metal. Lovett series.  
Rare Medal not listed by Satterlee.  
18a Obverse — JOHN QUINCY  
ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES. Draped bust r.  
by Furst. March 4, 1825 below.  
Reverse—SCIENCE GIVES PEACE  
AND AMERICA PLENTY. Colum-  
bia handing olive branch to seated  
Indian. Size 40. Silver.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of March, 1937

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$239,329.50		
Half dollars—Arkansas Centennial	2,752.50		
Half dollars—Landing of Swedes in Del.	12,507.50		
Quarter dollars	320,202.25	\$320,000.00	\$367,700.00
Dimes	80,080.60	125,000.00	268,200.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	188,395.00	51,500.00	10,000.00
One-cent bronze	159,948.00	37,000.00	60,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments  
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1	Peso	2,250,000 pieces
Honduras	Silver	900 fine	1	Lempira	450,000 "
Panama	Bronze		1	Centesimo	200,000 "
Venezuela	Silver	900 fine	5	Bolivar	450,000 "



## New Coin Albums and Pages in Preparation

**M**ODERN collectors of United States coins are demanding proper facilities for housing their coins and we have endeavored to produce albums planned to meet their needs. Styles in collecting change with the years and the following seem to be most in favor at present:

- 1—Commemorative coins.
- 2—Small cents.
- 3—Proof coins of all denominations.
- 4—Modern silver coinage from 1916 to date.
- 5—Silver coinage of the type adopted in 1892 and continued to 1915, 1916.
- 6—Nickel 3c and 5c pieces.
- 7—Large cents 1793-1857.

The first series is taken care of by our album in two volumes and separate large pages, our sales of these albums and pages have been enormous and are still increasing. The small cent album and pages also constitutes one of our best sellers. Nickel coins, large cents and half cents are also taken care of with fine new albums as are the half dimes.

We now have in preparation several very important series of pages. First the silver half dollars, quarters and dimes struck from 1892 to 1916 including mint marks will be taken care of as follows: 8 pages to hold the half dollars, 7 pages to hold the quarter dollars and 6 pages to hold the dimes. To be ready at the same time we will have pages to hold the new silver coinage which began in 1916 as follows—4 pages to hold half dollars, 4 pages to hold the quarter dollars, 4 pages to

hold dimes and 3 pages to hold the silver dollars 1921-1935 including all mint marks. In addition to the above we have decided to prepare a group of pages to hold the entire series of silver proofs from 1858 to 1915. All of the pages mentioned are of the small size and go in our regular small binders. They will be sold only in sets.

The following list will give an idea of the pages in preparation:

Proof Dollars and Trade Dollars. 1858-1904. 7 pages (56).

Proof Half Dollars. 1858-1915. 6 pages. (60).

Proof Quarter Dollars. 1858-1915 and 1916. 5 pages. (60).

Proof Dimes. 1858-1915 and 1916. 5 pages. (60).

Half Dollars. 1892-1915 including all mint marks. 8 pages. (74).

Quarter Dollars. 1892-1916 including all mint marks. 7 pages. (74).

Dimes. 1892-1916. including all mint marks. 6 pages. (73).

Silver Dollars. 1921-1935 including all mint marks. 3 pages. (24).

Half Dollars. 1916-1937 including all mint marks. 4 pages. (40).

Quarter Dollars. 1916-1936S including all mint marks. 4 pages.

Dimes. 1916-1936 including all mint marks. 4 pages.

Twenty Cent Pieces. 1875-1878 including two mint marks. (6).

Please do not send orders for these new albums and pages until they are advertised in the Journal. They are not quite ready for distribution and a few minor changes may have to be made.



## New Issues of Coins

Described by  
HOWLAND WOOD

### Brazilian Portrait Coins

IN the Coin Collector's Journal for June 1936 there were described the new 2 milreis of Brazil showing the head of Caxias, dated 1935, and the 300 reis piece of 1936 bearing the head of the composer Gomes. We now are able to illustrate and describe the other issues of 1935 and 1936.



In 1935 there was issued a 1 milreis of aluminum bronze showing the head of Father Anchieta to left, almost filling the field; in front, in a vertical line ANCHIETA. The background is cross-hatched. The reverse shows an open bible; above,—1.000 REIS—1935,—in exergue BRASIL. The edge is reeded. 27 mm. For 1936, similar but slightly reduced; size 25 mm. and the reeded edge is much coarser.

José de Anchieta was born in Tenerife in the Canary Islands in 1533. This Jesuit Priest was one of the early missionaries to Brazil, arriving in 1553 when only 20 years of age. His heroic labors of 44 years among the Indians won for him the title of "The Apostle of Brazil". One of his benefactions was the founding of the Misericórdia in Rio de Janeiro. He died in 1597.

A series of stamps, commemorating the fourth century of the birth of Anchieta was issued in 1934.

A 500 reis piece was issued in 1935 and also in 1936, showing the three-

quarters portrait of the imperial regent, Diego Antonio Feijo. Around REGENTE FEIJO. The reverse shows the top part of a Corinthian column; at



sides 500—REIS; above,—BRASIL—; in exergue 1935. The piece is of aluminum bronze and the edge is reeded.

Feijo, who was both priest and politician, was born in São Paulo in 1784. He was Minister of Justice in 1831, Senator in 1833. In 1835 Feijo was made the regent of Brazil, following the abdication of Don Pedro I in 1831. He resigned the regency in 1837 and later took part in a revolt in 1842. He died 1883.

The coins for 1936 are as follows:

A silver 5 milreis piece showing portrait of Santos-Dumont to left, before and behind head his name in a vertical line. The reverse shows a wing stretched across the field, below in small figures, 1936, in larger figures 5.000 REIS; at top, BRASIL. Edge reeded.



Alberto-Santos-Dumont was born in São Paulo, Brazil in 1873 and reached world fame for his inventions and development of dirigible balloons. In



1897 he made his first balloon ascension in Paris. In 1901 he came into public notice by piloting a dirigible from Saint Cloud to the Eiffel Tower. In 1905 he became interested in heavier-than-air machines and did much experimental work. He was the first man in Europe to fly in an airplane. In 1928 he returned to Brazil, where he died July 24, 1932.

Evidently the design of the 2 milreis of 1935 was not considered satisfactory as an entirely new design was made for 1936. We now have a bust in military uniform to right of the Duke of Caxias



showing all of his cocked hat; at right in field in three lines CA—XI—AS, at left a ducal coronet. The reverse shows the hilt of a sword and 2-000 RS; above, 1936, at top—BRASIL—. Aluminum bronze, edge reeded.

A brief history of this man was given when the previous coin was described.



The 400 reis shows a nearly facing portrait of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz with his name in lower field at each side. The reverse shows as the central motif an ancient lamp. Above BRAZIL and 1936; below in recess .400. Nickel, plain edge.

Dr. Cruz was born 1858. As a hygienist, his outstanding service was the suppression of yellow fever in Rio de

Janeiro. The Instituto Oswaldo Cruz there bears his name. He died in 1917.



The 200 reis shows a facing head of the Viscount de Mauá. The reverse shows an early type locomotive; above BRASIL and 1936; below 200 RS. Nickel plain edge.

Barão Mauá (Irineu Evangelista de Sousa), born 1813, was a pioneer in large industrial and financial enterprises. He was the first builder of railroads in Brazil and his diversified interests included the establishment of gas and light companies and the laying of the submarine cable.

In 1850 Pedro II sanctioned a law opening up the Amazon to steam navigation. Barão Mauá was entrusted with the task of putting the law into effect. He organized the Companhia de Navegação e Commercio do Amazonas at Rio de Janeiro in 1852 and the following years placed three steamers in operation. He died 1889.



The 100 reis shows the facing bust of Admiral Marquis de Tamandaré in very small letters in the lower field TAMAN—DARE. The reverse shows a fouled anchor, between the flukes 100 REIS in vertical lines; above BRAZIL between a broad band with rope design at left, and a broad band inscribed 1936 at right. Nickel, edge plain.

Joaquim, Marquis de Lisboa and Marquis de Tamandaré was born 1807, in Rio Grande do Sul. He was the illustrious Brazilian admiral who com-



manded the forces of El Rio de La Plata in 1842 during the Paraguayan War. Died 1897.

The obverses of the 100, 400, 500, 1000 and 5000 reis were designed and engraved by Calmon Barreto and the 200 and 2000 reis were the work of Professor Leopoldo Campos. The reverses of all were by Walter Toledo.

### Coins of Edward VIII BRITISH WEST AFRICA

It was thought that the penny of New Guinea (described in the JOURNAL for January, 1937) bearing the initials E.R.I. was the only coin of Edward. Recently there has been issued a penny, half-penny, and one-tenth penny in



nickel of the British West African Colonies. The design is similar to those of previous years, but the inscription bears the name of Edward VIII and date of 1936.

### BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Also, more recently there has come forth copper ten and five cent pieces for East Africa. These also follow the same type as the previous issues except



for the name of the king. The ten cent piece was struck at Birmingham, "H" mint mark, and the five cent piece by the King's Norton Metal Company, K. N. mint mark.

### FIJI

It is also reported that an issue has been struck for Fiji bearing reference to Edward VIII. As we lack specimens of this issue we are unable to illustrate or describe it.

### Canada to Have New Coins

In keeping with the changes in the designs of English coins, all British Colonies and Dominions will have new issues. Of much interest to collectors will be the new coins of Canada. It has long been felt that the current Canadian coins lack artistic merit and several unsuccessful attempts have been made to change the design.

Since January, 1936, the Canadian Department of Finance has been quietly working on a series of designs for the reverses of the new issue. The obverses will all show the effigy of King George VI D:G Rex et Ind: Imp. The reverse designs will be as follows:

**One Dollar**—A canoe manned by an Indian and a Voyageur, an islet in the background; above, the word "Canada" with the Northern Lights; below, the word "dollar" and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

**Fifty Cents**—Between supporters the ensigns armorial of Canada in a shield surmounted by the Royal Crown, "50 cents" above and "Canada" below, with the date of the year and a graining upon the edge.

**Twenty-five Cents**—A caribou head, "25 cents" between the antlers, and surrounded by the word "Canada" and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

**Ten Cents**—A fishing schooner under sail, "Canada" above and "10 cents" below, with the date of the year, and a graining upon the edge.

**Five Cents**—A beaver; above "5 cents" between two maple leaves, and below "Canada" and the date of the year, with a plain edge.

**One Cent**—A two-leaved twig of maple, "1 cent" above, and "Canada" below, with the date of the year, and a plain edge.

It is hoped that these coins will be ready for delivery soon after the date of the Coronation, May 12th.

## New English Coins to be Ready Soon

The first coins of George VI of England will be distributed shortly before Coronation Day. The designs chosen for the seventeen coins which include

four gold, eleven silver, three bronze, and one alloy, will follow the usual English custom in showing the King's portrait on all the obverses.

The following is a brief description of the new coins:

**Gold**—Five and Two Pound piece. Sovereign and Half-Sovereign.

Obverse, King's head. R St. George and the Dragon. Date.

**Silver**—**Crown**—King's head on all obverses. R The Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom in a shield. Above, a Royal Crown. Inscription, denomination, and date.

**Half-Crown**—Reverse same as the crown except that the initial letter of the King's name is in duplicate on each side of the shield.

**Florin**—Reverse: A rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by a crown. Letters G and R, below.

**Shilling**—Reverse: Either the Royal Crest of England or the Royal Crest of Scotland.

**Sixpence**—Reverse: The letters GRI surmounted by a crown.

**Threepence**—Reverse: The shield of St. George superimposed on a Tudor Rose.

**Maundy Coins**—Reverses: The values, 4, 3, 2, and 1 in the center, surmounted by the Royal Crown and encircled with an oak wreath.

**Bronze:**

**Penny**—Reverse: Britannia seated on a rock, holding shield and trident. In the distance a lighthouse.

**Half-penny**—Reverse: A sailing ship.

**Farthing**—Reverse: A wren.

**Alloy:**

**Three-penny piece**—Reverse: A representation of the "Thrift Plant", and the words Three Pence. This new coin, composed of copper, nickel and zinc, will be "twelve sided". It will be legal tender up to two shillings.



# The Mint Marks on the Regal Coins of France

## From the Reign of Francis I, 1515-1547

**I**N 1539, Francis I, reorganized the coining system of France and authorized thirty-one mints to strike coins. To each of these mints he gave a distinguishing letter or mark. This multitude of mints, sometimes increased and gradually decreased during the past four centuries, resulted in an enormous variety of mint-marks. The following list will enable the collector to readily identify the marks and is indispensable to those interested in French coins.

A—Paris since 1539.

AA—Metz, 1662; 1690-1794.

AR and a rat—Arras, 1640-1658.

AΩ —Compiègne, 1572-1594.

B—Rouen, 1539-1858. During the trouble of the Fronde this mint was removed to Pont-de-l'Arche, 1655-1658.

B and an acorn—Bologna, 1806-1813.

BB—Strasburg, 1696-1870.

BD in monogram—Béarn, 1675.

C—St. Lô, 1539-1653; Caen, 1655-1658; St. Lô again, 1659-1693; Caen again, 1693-1772. Castelsarrasin, 1914.

CC—Besançon, 1693-1772.

CC—Genoa, 1803.

CL and prow—Genoa, 1811-1814.

D.—Lyon, 1539-1858. During the Fronde this letter was given to Vienne in Dauphiny, 1655-1658.

E—Tours, 1539-1772. Given to Meung-sur-Loire, 1655-1658.

F—Angers, 1539-1738.

G—Poitiers, 1539-1772.

G with a lion—Geneva in L'An VIII, suppressed on the 27th Pluviose, L'An XIII. (1799-1805).

H—Rochelle, 1539-1837.

I—Limoges, 1539-1837.

K—Bordeaux, 1539.

L—Bayonne, 1537-1837.

LA—Laon, during the League.

LL—Lille, 1685.

L crowned—Lille, 1686. (See W).

M—Toulouse, 1539-1794, 1810-1837. (See V).

M and cup turned upside down—Milan, 1804-1814.

MA in monogram—Marseilles, 1786-1858.

N—Montpellier, 1539-1794.

O—St. Pourçain, 1539-1549. Given to Moulins, 1549-1555; to Rion, 1555-1772; to Clermont, 1572, and 1591-1594.

P—Dijon, 1539, 1772.

Q—Châlons-sur-Marne, 1529-1572. Given to Narbonne, 1700-1710; to Perpignan, 1710-1837.

R—Villeneuve-Saint-André, 1539-1646. Given to Nismes, 1655-1658; to Orléans, 1700, L'An VIII. (1799).

R crowned and wolf—Rome, 1811-1814.

R with lis—Gand (or London), 1815, for Louis XVIII.

S—Troyes, 1539-1679.

S crowned—Troyes, 1679-1790. (See V).

S and the Holy-Cloth—Reims, 1679-1772.

T—Sainte-Menehould, 1439-1540; Turin, 1540-1549; Nantes, 1599-1837.

U—Turin, 1538-1544; Amiens, 1571-1578; Troyes, 1690-1772; Toulouse, 1803-1810.

V—Turin, 1805-1814.

V and anchor—Venice, 1807-1814.

W—Lille, 1693-1858.

X—Villefranche, 1539-1548; Aix, 1548-1578; Amiens, 1578-1772.

Y—Bourges, 1539-1772.

Z—Grenoble, 1539-1578-1772.

&—Provence, 1739; Aix, 1544-1786.

9—Rennes, 1539-1772.

99—Nantes, 1539-1596. (See T).

ft—Marseilles, 1539-1542.

A cow—Pau, 1589-1694.

Two fishes and mast—Utrecht, 1811-1814.

Of a few other places such as Chambéry, Montelimar, Montferrand, and Cremieux, in which mints were in operation for only about a year, 1539, the mint marks were of a variety of shapes.

# Reverse Types of Alexandrian Coinage

## PERSONAL TYPES

(Continued)

THE reign of Nero, A.D. 54-68, furnishes an interesting variety of personal types. They may be subdivided into two classes: First, consecration types in honor of the dead; and second, those with the portraits of living persons.



Nero and Augustus

Of the first class there are issues for Augustus (ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ), and for Tiberius (ΘΕΟΣ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ).



Nero and Agrippina

Of the second class, there are coins for Agrippina, Octavia, and Poppaea. Octavia was Nero's first wife. During his marriage to her, however, he became enamoured to the notorious Poppaea, and desired to marry her. He divorced Octavia, but Agrippina, his mother, stubbornly objected to the new union. Nero overcame her objections by having her assassinated. For this deed he received the congratulations of a decadent and servile Senate. Octavia



Nero and Poppaea

was also murdered at his instance despite the fact that he had already divorced her.

In the reign of Vespasian, A.D. 69-79, the only reverse personal type is for his son, Titus.

There are no reverse personal types for Titus when he was emperor (A.D. 79-81).

Titus' younger brother, Domitian, however, who reigned from A.D. 81-96, strikes a personal type for his mother, Domitia. Domitian is the first emperor to portray himself as a reverse type subject. He is honored as the recipient of a Roman triumph and is variously represented in a biga of centaurs, a quadriga of elephants, or in a quadriga of horses.

Trajan, A.D. 98-117 followed the suit of Domitian by portraying himself in many aspects. He appears in a triumphal chariot drawn either by horses or elephants, as being crowned by Nike (Victory), Roma, or Alexandria. He is also shown as seated before a trophy, standing over a vanquished enemy, and in several other positions and attitudes (see Milne, "Coinage of Alexandria").

(To be continued.)



## United States Commemorative Coins

(CONTINUED)

### The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1924.** Obverse: Accolated busts of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent to right; below, COLIGNY AND WILLIAM THE SILENT; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in right field, IN GOD WE TRUST; at bottom, around border, HUGUENOT. HALF DOLLAR.

Reverse: The ship "New Netherland" sailing to left; above around border, HUGUENOT - WALLON TERCENTENARY; in left field, 1624; in right field, 1924; at bottom, around border, FOUNDING OF NEW NETHERLAND. Edge, reeded. Size 19. Model by George T. Morgan. Number coined, 142,080. All issued. This includes 55,000 put into circulation at face value.

The issue of this coin, promoted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, was to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of the New Netherlands by the Huguenots and Walloons. The Huguenots (a nickname applied to French Protestants), suffered from persecutions much the same as did the Puritans of England. Their leader, Lord Admiral Coligny, hoping to form a colony of refuge in the New World, sent out a small expedition under Captain John Rebaut. They cruised through the southern waters and finally in 1562

picked Port Royal Island, South Carolina, for their settlement. This first settlement was a failure because of the desire to search for gold and the war with the Spaniards in Florida. In later years, however, successful colonies were founded in the Carolinas and Delaware.

The Walloons were also Frenchmen who had been driven from their native land by religious persecution. They were sent to New Netherlands by the Dutch West Indian Company in the vessel "Nieu Nederland" under the command of Captain Cornelius May. The immigrants landed on Castle Island in May, 1624. From there they went in various directions and one group founded Albany (Fort Orange), New York.

At the time the coin was issued, considerable controversy arose. It was claimed, and perhaps rightly so, that its issue was a shameful abuse of the coinage system. According to one critic in referring to the portraits of Coligny and William the Silent which are on the coin, "both these men had absolutely nothing to do with the founding of New Netherland, as they had been assassinated several decades before there was a thought of a Dutch West India Company and of its colony of New Netherland. Coligny was slain at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on August 24, 1572, and William the Silent on June 10, 1584."

Notwithstanding the various criticisms, history seems to identify these two men as being largely responsible for the founding of New Netherlands. While the records of these colonists is not of particular importance they occupy an interesting page in the development of this country.

## The New Rochelle Half Dollar



This coin was described but not illustrated in the April issue of the JOURNAL. Our readers may obtain this coin by sending \$2.00 plus postage and insurance to the New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee, P. O. Box 202, New Rochelle, New York.

## Delaware Tercentenary Half Dollar Now Being Distributed by Commission

During the month of March there were coined at the Philadelphia Mint, 25,015 Delaware Tercentenary half dollars. These are now being distributed by the Equitable Trust Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. The cost is \$1.75 each, which includes postage and insurance.

This coin commemorates the first permanent white settlement in Delaware which was made by the Swedish colonists in the year 1638 at "The Rocks," now within the city limits of Wilmington, Delaware. This was not only the

first settlement in Delaware, but in the entire Delaware River Valley, including the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the first settlement between the Dutch settlement at Manhattan on the north and the English settlements in Maryland and Virginia.

This three-hundredth anniversary will be celebrated in 1938 by the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and the National Government of the Kingdom of Sweden. According to reports from the Swedish Mint a coin will also be struck there in honor of the occasion.



On the obverse of the coin appears the Kalmar Nyckel, the ship in which the Swedish colonists arrived in this country. This design is made from a model made in Sweden, a copy of the authentic model of the ship now in the Swedish Naval Museum. The reverse shows the Old Swede's Church at Wilmington, erected in 1698 and still standing. It is used to this day and is one of the earliest Protestant churches in the United States.

## Roman Architecture; as Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

Continued from Page 27

of these memorials. Some of the earlier authorities maintain that this type represents the smaller shaft; but Stevenson, a great student of Roman history and note-worthy for his accurate statements, asserts that the latter monument is intended. I am assuming that his is the correct solution to this controversy.

As already mentioned, the column of Marcus Aurelius was modeled after its "Trajanic" predecessor and differs from it mainly in the subject matter illustrated

in the bas-reliefs—the campaigns waged against the Marcomanni and Sarmatians (172-175 A.D.) by that noted philosopher-emperor. The dimensions, also, are almost identical with those of the column of Trajan, the only difference being that the spiral sculptured band encircles the shaft in 21 turns in this case.

Figure 5 shows the column as it appears today in the "Piazza Colonna", with a statue of St. Paul supplanting that of the emperor.



# COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to May 1st, 1937

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices; also our offers for such coins as are needed for our stock. We have adopted the terms of "Bid" and "Asked" as a convenient mode of expression. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. We will pay the "Bid" price for any reasonable number of coins sent us. Collectors having large amounts of any Commemorative Coin should write stating quantity before sending. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.50	39a. 1935 Half Dollar. Same D.....		
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.00	39b. 1935 Half Dollar. Same S.....		
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella.....		3.00	Sold only by the pair.....		75.00
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette.....	3.00	5.00	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
5. 1915 Half. Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	11.00	17.50	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln.....		1.50	40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine.....		6.00	Sold only in sets of three.....		9.00
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim.....		2.00	41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas.....		
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim.....	6.00	10.00	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D...		
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.....	12.00	20.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S...		
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	20.00	30.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	4.50	7.50
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.....		6.00	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island		
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	12.00	20.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. D		
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant.....		2.50	42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. S		
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant*.....	40.00	60.00	Sold only in sets of three.....		9.00
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe.....	1.25	2.00	43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone.....		2.25
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot.....	2.00	3.00	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D.....		
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington.....	1.25	2.00	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S.....		
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.....		1.25	Sold by the pair only.....		12.00
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California.....	1.75	3.00	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver...	5.50	10.00	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui.....		2.00	44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon.....		2.00	Sold only in sets of three.....		7.50
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S.....		2.00	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon.....		5.00
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont.....	2.25	4.00	45a. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S....	6.00	10.00
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii.....	9.00	15.00	46. 1936 Half Dollar. San Diego.....		3.00
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon.....	3.00	5.50	47. 1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland....		2.50
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon.....	6.00	10.00	48. 1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin...		2.25
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon.....	3.00	5.50	49. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati...		
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland.....		2.00	49a. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D		
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas.....		1.75	49b. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S		
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone.....	3.00	5.00	Sold only in sets of three.....		30.00
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone.....		2.50	50. 1936 Half Dollar. Long Island.....		2.00
33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D....	4.00	6.50	51. 1936 Half Dollar. York, Me.....		2.25
33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S.....	4.00	6.50	52. 1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport...		3.00
34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut.....		4.50	53. 1936 Half Dollar. Lynchburg...		4.50
35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas.....	2.25	3.50	54. 1936 Half Dollar. Elgin, Ill.....		2.25
35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D.	3.50	6.00	55. 1936 Half Dollar. Albany, N.Y.....		3.00
35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S...	3.50	6.00	56. 1936 Half Dollar. San Francisco		3.00
36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson.....	6.00	10.00	57. 1936 Half Dol. Columbia, S.C.		
37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego.....		2.00	57a. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia D		
38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	4.00	6.50	57b. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia S		
39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone.			Sold only in sets of three.....	10.00	16.00
With small 1934 date.....		2.50	58. 1936 Half Dollar. Robinson.....		3.50
			59. 1937 Half Dollar. Roanoke Is.....		2.50
			60. 1937 Half Dollar. Boone.....		2.50
			61. 1937 Half Dollar. Oregon D.....		2.25

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1935 Pony Express. Coin silver.....	3.00	Silver.....	.25

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1903 Dollar. McKinley	5.00	8.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag.	190.00	275.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	12.50	18.50	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	4.00	6.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	5.50	8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	5.00	7.50



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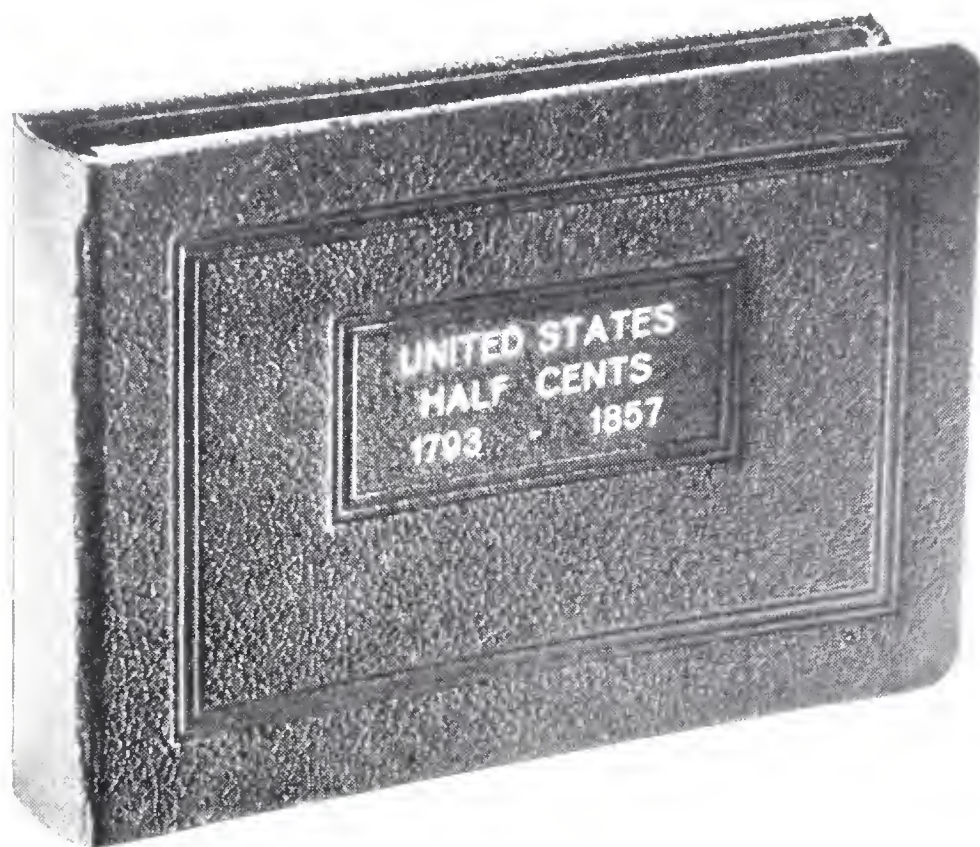
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